

BACKGROUND

SINO-INDIAN TREATY OF 29 APRIL 1954 ON TIBET

I. Chinese position on Tibet, communicated to the Indian Ambassador in Peiping in December 1953 prior to the opening of negotiations regarding a Sino-Indian treaty. (This information was received from same source as that reporting current Chinese demands.)

- A. China will not tolerate any further Indian interest in Tibet.
- B. Indian borders with Tibet must be compatible with the wishes of the border people, especially those of Tibetan extraction.
- C. No objection must be made by India to Chinese construction of forts in Tibet near the Indian and Nepalese borders.
- D. India must adopt a strong policy to eradicate illegal activities of foreign agents working on Indian side of border.

- E. Chinese soldiers and civilians crossing into
Nepal are not to be molested.
- F. India is not to lend support to anyone who might
take the question of Tibet to the United Nations.
- G. China is willing to discuss the matter of trade
routes into Tibet if India desires.
- H. China is not willing to discuss Sikkim and Bhutan
but desires to do so at a later conference.
- I. China agrees to discuss the Central Asian trade
route to Kashmir via Ladakh.

II. Terms of the Sino-Indian treaty as finally agreed in
April 1954 after four months of negotiation.

- A. China to have three trade agencies in India -
at New Delhi, Calcutta, Kalimpong; India to
retain three trade agencies in Tibet - at Yatung,
Gyantse, Gartok.
- B. Pilgrims and traders from Tibet and India may
cross the border to visit religious shrines

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C. India to withdraw its troops stationed at Yatung

and Gyantse in Tibet for protection of Indian

traders and pilgrims enroute to Lhasa.

D. India to hand over to China postal, telegraph

and telephone facilities it had operated in Tibet.

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12 October 1954

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MEMBERS OF PARTY ACCOMPANYING PRIME MINISTER NEHRU TO PEIPING *

1. Raghavan Pillai: secretary general, Indian Ministry of External Affairs. A veteran Indian civil service officer, he is cautious, intelligent and should exert a moderating influence.
2. Bahadur Singh; official in Ministry of External Affairs in charge of external publicity. He, with Indian newspaper correspondents, will precede Nehru to Peiping. He is an Indian civil service officer; was former Counselor, Indian embassy in Washington where he maintained friendly attitude toward United States.
3. Mrs. Indira Gandhi: Nehru's daughter who is married to the son of the late Mahatma Gandhi.

* Information as of 12 October.